links would be established to facilitate easy contact between the border personnel. Views were exchanged on specific confidence-building measures including prior intimation of military exercises.

Full Fledged Diplomatic Recognition to Israel

1583. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN:
SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI:
SHRI JAGADISH JANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give full fledged diplomatic recognition to Israel;

(b) if so, whether any modalities with regard to the opening of Indian Embassy in Israel and vice-versa have been completed; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof stating when an Indian Embassy in Tel Aviv is expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) India extended full defacto and dejure recognition to Israel on September 18, 1950. Diplomatic relations have also been established with effect from January 29, 1992.

(b) and (c) Israel has opened an Embassy in New Delhi headed by a Charge de Affairs. The preparations for opening an Indian Embassy in Tel Aviv are under way. It is expected to start functioning shortly.

Support of Russian Republics on the issue of Kashmir

1584. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia and other independent Republics of the earstwhile USSR have supported India on Kashmir. if so, in what terms each has enunciated their stand; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to educate and enlighten the people of these republics about India's stand on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) India has recently accorded recognition to the newly independent Republics of the former USSR and is in the process of establishing diplomatic relations with all of them. Nevertheless, every opportunity is being utilised to apprise the Governments and the peoples of these Republics of the Kashmir situation in its totality. The responses received so far are positive.

The Russian Federation have conveyed that their position on Kashmir remains the same as that of the former USSR.

1585. [*Transferred to the 18th March, 1992*].

Government's stand for Expansion of United Nations Security Council

1586. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of the changed structure of global powers, government have taken various diplomatic and international measures to ensure an expansion of the United Nations Security Council to make it more representative and to reorganise it, ensuring equality of powers amongst its members; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in that direction during the past four months and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLENKI): (a) and (b) India has been stressing in the relevant UN bodies and other multilateral fora, the need for restructuring and expansion of the membership of the United Nations Security Council.

While referring to this issue in his address at the recent Security Council, the Prime Minister called for a wider representation in the Security Council to ensure its moral sanction and political effectiveness.

We also raised this issue at the NAM Methodology Committee Meeting at Cyprus last month. There was a consensus that the Security Council Membership be reviewed to make it more representative.

India's stand at Security Council Regarding Nuclear Non-Proliferation

1587. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while participating in U.N. Security Council's recent deleberations, he opposed a move by Britain to provide the Security Council with powers to police the issue of Nuclear non-proliferation;

(b) if so, what was the precise move made in this regard; and in what precise terms India sought to oppose the vesting of policing Nuclear non-proliferation powers with the Security Council; and

(c) what was the consensus arrived at in the Council in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Although no specific proposal was put forward to arm the Security Council with powers to police the issue of nuclear non proliferation, several delegations called for a commitment by the members of the Security Council in preventing the spread of technology related to the research for or production of weapons of mass destruction which was reflected in the statement read out by the Prime Minister of Britain at the end of the Security Council Meeting.

The Prime Minister in his address called for a global approach and a universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime to serve as the basis for a new international consensus on this issue. He emphasized that such a regime should be linked to the goal of complete/nuclear disarmament. He stressed that it was only within the framework of such a consensus, and through no other means that the Security Council could deal effectively with the threats to peace emanating from the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this context he also clarified that the statement made by the President of the Council did not reflect India's crucial concern on this question.